

FRENCH IN CANADA THREATEN REBELLION

Panama Canal Will Not Be Swallowed

ISTHMIAN SLIDES CAUSE OF THE RISING

French Leaders in Canada and Canadian Troops in Trenches

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Former Canal Geologist Says This Will Not Injure The Canal.

IS CAUSE OF THE NUMEROUS SLIDES

Ocean Bottom Is Sinking Gradually Outside Isthmian Waters, Says MacDonald.

PANAMA, March 18.—That the Panama canal will not be swallowed up by an earthquake in the future and that the troublesome slides now being encountered will eventually be conquered and the great waterway made an unqualified success, is the opinion of Donald P. MacDonald, former canal geologist and now mining geologist for the United States bureau of mines.

Mr. MacDonald, who spent several years on the isthmus making a careful study as to fragility of the earth's crust, has just made an official report to the effect that, while, through seismic disturbances the whole isthmus is rising at the rate of three feet every hundred years, this will not necessarily injure the canal. As far as he is concerned, it will merely mean a little additional expense in the dredging of the big waterway.

Ocean Bottom Sinking.
The cause of this rising, he says, is the sinking of the ocean bottom outside the isthmian shore waters. Every time there is a little movement of the ocean bottom, the isthmus, to be in harmony, also moves. He also suggests that if the rising motion be rapid, then there would be serious danger for the canal, but that from what has happened in recent geological times, it may be concluded that the canal is not in any appreciable danger from the instability of the isthmian land. The rising of the isthmus, however, has been responsible for the many slides that have been encountered, in that the motion of the ground has dislocated and crushed the rocks, leaving them weak and unstable.

"At any rate," says Mr. MacDonald, "so far as the digging of the Culebra cut is concerned, these facts have increased the cost of the canal several million dollars."

Culebra Cut Difficulties.
"As to the slides, Culebra cut is a vast ditch that passes through many varieties of rock in the nine miles of its length. Some of these are weak and unstable, and when the slopes of the cut were steep and 140 to 200 feet high the weaker rocks crashed down to flatter slopes. Whenever the slope got flat enough, the sliding stopped. At no time did the engineering staff constructing the canal believe that the slides were a menace to the ultimate completion and height of the canal. In spite of the fact that at times they were somewhat troublesome. They have made necessary the excavation of about \$2,000,000 cubic yards more than was included in the first estimate for Culebra cut, but they have not in the past and will not in the future endanger the ultimate success of the canal."

Mr. MacDonald calls attention to the fact that one is apt to forget that the greatest variation of atmospheric pressure near sea level may be more than four million tons per square mile and that if the adjustment of atmospheric pressure in a very large cave or mine happens behind any quick increase in atmospheric pressure at the surface, a considerable strain may be added to the roof of such an excavation.

Discussing the real cause of the slides Mr. MacDonald declares that in many cases the immediate cause was the steepness and height of the slopes, the blasting and other work attributable only to man. He adds that the geological conditions were not sufficiently considered in the first plans for digging Culebra cut.

Gatun Rocks Settled.
As the strength of the famous Gatun dam has been brought into question on a number of occasions, Mr. MacDonald refers to it in some length. "It was found that the Gatun rocks are relatively solid and compact and suitable for foundations for heavy structures. However, some writers, even recently, have affirmed that the Gatun rocks would settle into mud when Gatun lake filled, and thus the locks and dam would sink their foundations and be damaged or destroyed. Opinions of

BATTLES FOUGHT BENEATH GROUND WITH EXPLOSIVES

French Sappers Dig Into German Trench and Gain Important Crater.

WORK REQUIRES GREAT CAUTION

LONDON, Eng., March 18.—H. Warner Allen, the official British press observer with the French army, gives the following interesting account of underground fighting as practiced in the present war:

"Night and day the enemy is burrowing and pushing forward his saps, trying to gain a few yards of ground in the heavy clay soil, while the French on their side try to bar his progress with counter mines and camouflaged mines used to destroy an enemy's galleries without breaking the surface and in their turn tunnel further and further towards the German lines.

"The soil is spongy and to prevent it from collapsing on the sapper, constant shoring up is necessary. Every ear must be vigilant for the slightest sound of the enemy's approach; his purposes must be divine and everything done so silently as to give warning. A time comes when the French and the German burrows are almost in contact. The lookout men listen for the smallest sound of tapping on the enemy's side. Calculations are made as to the position of the enemy's sap. Then, with the utmost precaution, a hole is made with a crowbar in the wall of earth between the two excavations.

Dig Into German Sap.
"On one occasion three sappers were working silently, when suddenly one of them slipped with a warning word. The earth sounded hollow under his pickaxe. Very cautiously a number of little blows drove his pickaxe downwards until the point passed into nothingness. There could be no doubt that there was a German sap immediately underneath. With every precaution, they widened the hole until it was large enough for one of them to pass through, and a man, with revolver in his hand, slipped down into the darkness below.

"His inspection was brief. The German mine was empty and unguarded. The French soldier returned and reported to his captain, who at once called up all the men he could spare to fill the German tunnel with explosives. The end of the tunnel lay certainly in the German trenches, and it was there that the effect of the explosion would be felt.

Blow Up the Tunnel.
"The word of command was followed by a vast explosion. The enemy's trench was torn to pieces. A few minutes later the huge crater produced was in French hands.

"It is round these craters that some of the fiercest fighting takes place. The knife, the bayonet, and the grenade play the chief part. Sometimes, with the aid of handbombs, one of these enormous holes will be converted into what is really an advanced fortress right outside the main lines."

French Provincial Papers Attacking Swiss Officials For Arresting Colonels

Geneva, Switzerland, March 18.—French provincial papers are bitterly attacking Switzerland in connection with the trial of the Swiss colonels Ebel and W. Henry, who were accused of having furnished important military information to the German government, but have been acquitted by a court martial.

Some of the highest officials of the Swiss federations are accused of openly aiding Germany and the papers call on the French speaking Swiss cantons to secede at once. The "Petit Provençal" demands the occupation of the western part of Switzerland by French troops.

HIGH OFFICERS REPORTED TO BE INVOLVED

Many Millions Secured By Defrauding Government on Fictitious Army Orders.

SUPPLIES PAID FOR NOT RECEIVED

Nine Army Officers, Including a General, Already Are Arrested.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, March 18.—The Russian minister of war has started an investigation of a huge army scandal in which many high officers and civilian officials of the commissary department are said to be mixed up. Although the matter is surrounded with a great deal of mystery, enough has leaked through to create a sensation. The Petrograd "Ketch" says that already nine high officers, among them a general, have been arrested, and many more arrests are to follow shortly.

Get Many Millions.
The arrested men are charged with defrauding the government out of many millions of roubles by ordering payment for war materials which never were delivered. One army contractor, according to the "Ketch," received 2,500,000 roubles for munitions, although he never furnished a single shell. He was only allowed to keep 10 percent of the large sum paid to him, however. The rest went to three high officers and several well known leaders of the bourgeoisie.

Woman Poses as Contractor.
In another case a certain notorious woman of Moscow posed as an army contractor and received 500,000 roubles for supplies that were never furnished. When the scandal first leaked out strenuous efforts were made to suppress it, but certain radical deputies had got wind of it and the war minister found himself compelled to investigate, so as to ward off more drastic action by the duma.

Germany Tries to Supplant Paris Fashions With Those Of Strictly German Kind

Berlin, Germany, March 18.—Germany has not given up her efforts to become independent of Paris and establish German fashions for German women. A fashion week was recently held at Frankfurt. It was not altogether a success, because Cologne and Berlin refused to have anything to do with it, for the reason that they themselves are to have fashion weeks shortly.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" discusses the display in grave and portentous terms and reads German women a lesson in what they should and should not do with their clothes. The journal thinks the ground principles of the new fashions are altogether wrong.

"There has," it says, "been a friendly inclination to do honor to our Eastern Allies without taking proper account of the fact that such inclination leads to extravagance in material which is not suitable in war time. There is, indeed, plenty of material, but limitation in its use is urgently necessary. No one can justify the extraordinary width of the skirts, the heavy pleats, the absurdly wide arms, which demand so much material in direct contradiction to the narrow, sleek and skirt of the former fashion."

"The Frankfurt" also objects to the many creases which, though in themselves very pretty and amazing evidence of what Germany could accomplish in the matter of women's dress, are yet too ornate and rich in color for war time.

United States Asked To Supervise Election

Panama, March 18.—The elections to be held here next July are exciting a turmoil already in this country where every man is a politician. The opponents of president Porras have asked president Wilson to have the United States officials supervise the polls, as they say the administration, with its control of the election machinery and the national police, cannot be depended upon to give them a fair deal.

The Porras faction supports the candidacy of Dr. Ramon Vialdez, formerly vice president of the republic. The anti-Porras men declare the United States is obligated by treaty to supervise the election.

PRESIDENT PORRAS, of Panama.

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FRENCH LEADERS IN CANADA AND CANADIAN TROOPS IN TRENCHES



These pictures show three prominent leaders of the movement to prevent the subordination of French to English in the public bilingual schools of Canada. Above is Cardinal Beaudry, a powerful cleric of Quebec; below, to the left, Henri Bourassa, the strongest fighter for French rights; right, Armand Lavergne, another able French Canadian. Above is a picture of Canadian troops training in the snow. The language agitation is interfering with recruiting.

London's Street Vendors, Once a Picturesque Army, Vanished During the War

LONDON, Eng., March 17.—Almost complete disappearance of the ragged but picturesque street vendors and other itinerant frequenters of London's thoroughfares is one of the notable changes brought about by a year and a half of war.

Before hostilities began the curb stones of the principal streets were lined from morning to night by hawkers of pirated copies of popular songs, cheap toy soldiers and match vendors, while at every few yards the passer-by was accosted by a man or woman carrying a fruit basket or a tray laden with chocolate.

Now these are gone, and pedestrians are grateful for the quiet from the constant appeals to buy. At the same time the police are pleased to be freed from the continuous duty of keeping the ragged army within the limits of the city ordinances.

Other characters of London's streets whose disappearance, on the contrary, is regretted are the red coated shoe blacks formerly seen on every street corner and around the railway stations. The disagreeable London mud, coming up in case of wet weather owing to the clayey composition of the soil, makes these men's absence noticeable, and also that of the growing sweepers who at the junctions of frequent streets swept narrow pathways through the mud and whose services were much appreciated by the women.

The police-aided men or "footway sweepers" with their little donkey barrows full of cheap vegetables which they loudly offered for sale in the suburban districts away from the shopping centers have gone many of them to serve in the army.

The "mud and crumple" men, with their worn waives for afternoon tea, whose advent in the streets after lunch was heralded by the ringing of a bell, have quit their rounds, for buyers have been turned into a "starved" trade whose services are available in shops where they are not to be spared for hours.

Herded Together, With No Quarters and Temper-ature Below Zero.

BEATEN, STARVED, DECLARES REPORT

PETROGRAD, Russia, March 18.—The Tomsk correspondent of the liberal Russian paper "Den" sends a long account of the sufferings of the Galician hostages who were deported to Siberia by the Russian military authorities in the early stages of the war.

The hostages, mostly Galician Jews, were sent to the districts Narynsk, Kolpashovsk and Molishanovsk of the province of Tomsk. They are herded together in the villages Naryn, Paratell, Kolpashovo and Molishanovo. Only a few of them are military prisoners. Of the 2000 unfortunate who are imprisoned in the four villages 99 percent suffer from lack of food and clothing. They were a uniform in their lives. They simply were dragged away to the icy Siberian wilderness to testify their religious faith and to punish them for alleged espionage.

Their sufferings are shared by about 600 Russian "political criminals," labor leaders, students and scientists, who are accused of revolutionary agitation. No quarters in Zero Weather.

When the hostages arrived in the province of Tomsk there were no quarters ready for them and they had to camp in tents in a temperature of 59 degrees below zero. Later miserable barracks were erected. These so-called houses are devoid of every comfort and sanitary improvement, but the prisoners now at least have a roof over their heads.

All of the deported hostages are continually on the verge of starvation. They have to buy their own food and for this purpose they only receive \$1.35 per month each from the Russian government. Their allowance is paid to them very irregularly. Most of the prisoners are in rags or wear queer garments made of old bags. Last fall they sent a petition to the minister of the interior, asking for clothing and a higher allowance, but they never received an answer. Money sent to them

Germany Trying To Get Back Kaiser's Personal Courier Who Is Deserter

LONDON, Eng., March 18.—Germany is making desperate efforts to have the Dutch government deliver into her hands a deserter by the name of Carl Hausknecht under the pretext that he is a forger and a thief.

What makes Hausknecht so particularly valuable among the many thousands of German soldiers who have deserted into Holland the last few months is he is in possession of important military secrets.

Carl Hausknecht was the personal courier of the Kaiser and the Duke of Brunswick and has been present at a number of highly important confidential conversations.

Why did he desert? Because his comrades who were jealous of the special privileges he enjoyed wrongly accused him of an offense which would have taken him before a court martial. Jumping on his motorcycle and making use of the papers which he carried in his quality of courier he succeeded in getting across the frontier.

So far he has steadfastly refused to divulge any of the military secrets which he holds. The only thing he has said is that it was the Kaiser who personally signed the order to bombard the cathedral of Rheims, that he hesitated long before doing so and only gave in to pleading of the Crown Prince.

by their relatives at home never reaches them.

By the local policemen or "struck" the prisoners are treated with the utmost brutality. If they dare to protest they are assaulted and often whipped.

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Fight Centers Around Right To Have the Language Taught In Schools.

DEMONSTRATIONS MADE BY CHILDREN

Dispute Is an Old One Starting Years Ago in Ontario, And Now Renewed.

OTTAWA, Canada, March 18.—While making the greatest effort of her history in the great European war, Canada is today threatened with a second ominous danger, a civil struggle between the two million French speaking inhabitants and the six million English speaking persons within her boundaries.

Already there are serious riots, refusals to pay taxes, bitter debates in parliament, steps to form a "war fund," a well organized movement to prevent recruiting for Canada's army abroad, and threats of "secession."

The fight centers over the famous "Regulation 17" and the principle at stake is the right of the French tongue not only to be taught in all public schools of the province of Ontario, but to have voice in the curriculum with English.

The province of Quebec is overwhelmingly French. Of the two million French speaking Canadians, 75 percent live there. Adjoining Quebec is the most southerly and the most important province in Canada, Ontario, which has 200,000 French speaking inhabitants out of a population of 2,500,000, most of them in the city of Ottawa, capital of the dominion.

The French Canadians' rights date back to the "Treaty of Paris" by which France recognized England's sovereignty in Canada and the French Canadians were explicitly allowed to retain their language, customs and religion. To-day, however, the Canadian parliament may deliver a speech either in English or French and all public documents are printed in both languages.

The trouble first began several decades ago when English speaking Catholics of Ontario complained that their children were not being taught in English, that French in the Catholic public schools had become the sole language between teachers and children. About 1856 an agitation was begun in Ontario to restrict the use of French in the schools and after many years of fierce controversy the provincial government in 1913 held an inquiry and found the French-English schools were inefficient and irregular.

"Regulation 17" Passed.
The measure known as "Regulation 17" was passed. This enacts that English must be taught in all bilingual schools. It must be the language of instruction. The first two years of the first two years, unless the inspectors in specific cases deem it best that longer than two years for teaching in French be allowed. After the first two years one hour each day must be devoted to the teaching of French. Thus, while the regulation went a long way toward abolishing French and in fact specifically protected it, the language was clearly made subordinate to English.

French speaking Quebec was enraged by this action of its sister province. An agitation with Henri Bourassa at its head began against the regulation. Two hundred schools in Ontario forfeited the provincial grant rather than observe the regulation and the government inspectors were threatened with violence.

The leaders of the movement are profiting by the distraction of the war to press their claims. Riots occurred in this city when the inspectors attempted to carry out the new law. Women barricaded themselves inside some of the schools and the police were attacked with fists, finger nails, clubs and red pepper.

Children Take Part in Campaign.
Children stay home from school and parade the streets four or five thousand strong, with banners and war cries. The parents direct and encourage the demonstrations.

Several series of court action have been instituted. (Continued on Page 11.)

Victorian Cross Bestowed On Russians King George Wishes Bravery Recognized

PETROGRAD, Russia, March 8.—In accordance with wishes of king George of England, the Victoria Cross is being conferred on Russian soldiers who especially distinguish themselves by deeds of independent gallantry. The latest hero to be recommended for the British decoration is Terenti Fedorovich Semenenko. He was one of the defenders of a trench which was practically obliterated from the field of battle by the fire of the German artillery, but he had the good luck to escape with his life from the fearful bombardment. When the cannon fire ceased the enemy advanced to the trench, evidently expecting to meet with no opposition. Semenenko, seeing them approaching, dragged a machine gun out of the debris of the trench and, waiting until they had got within 50 paces of him, opened fire upon them.

The Germans were thrown into confusion by this unexpected fusillade and fled, while the Russian supports, coming up opportunely, saved the wreckage of the trench, and reestablished themselves in it.

Semenenko has been promoted to corporal, and was kissed by the general before the whole division drawn up in parade order.



PRESIDENT PORRAS, of Panama.

Italy Demands Return Of Interned Aviator Battini

Berne, Switzerland, March 18.—The Italian government has renewed its demand for the surrender of the aviator Battini, who landed on Swiss territory early in January and was interned with his machine. The birdman is charged by Italy with desertion and that he stole the machine and flew across the border to escape further military service. His extradition has again been refused, although the Italian minister insisted that he should be given up under the existing treaties.

Woman Gives Half Million To Bavarian War Victims

Munich, Germany, March 18.—The mayor of Wurzburg announces the gift of \$500,000 for the fund for widows and orphans of Bavarian soldiers. The donor is a woman who has requested that her name shall not be published during her lifetime.

French Engineer Sinks Captured Boat Carries Germans to Bottom With Him

LONDON, Eng., March 18.—An English nurse just back from Constantinople tells a story of the gallantry of a French engineer who sank the captured French submarine Turquoise, and took down with him his German captives.

When the Turquoise was taken, the Germans determined to turn their prize to immediate use upon the British submarines, which were very busy about Scraglio point just then. Next morning the captured boat was towed and told him that they wanted him to take the submarine out of the harbor. The mechanism of the boat was different from that of the German submarines. The Frenchman communicated to his mates his determination to sink the boat immediately he and the German officers and crew had reached deep water.

The submarine was seen to leave the landing pier and to dive on the approach of a British submarine. But neither the British sailors nor the spectators saw the French submarine rise again. The French engineer kept his word.